vided with circular openings of various sizes, into which the larval skin is introduced (Fig. 63).

" A less commendable method of preserving larvae is to place them in alcohol. The larvae should be tied up in sacks of light gauze netting, and a label of tough paper, with the date and locality of capture, and the name, if known, written with a lead-pencil, should be attached to each such little sack. Do not use ink on labels to be immersed, but a hard lead-pencil. Alcoholic specimens are liable to become shriveled and discolored, and are not nearly as valuable as well-inflated and dried skins.

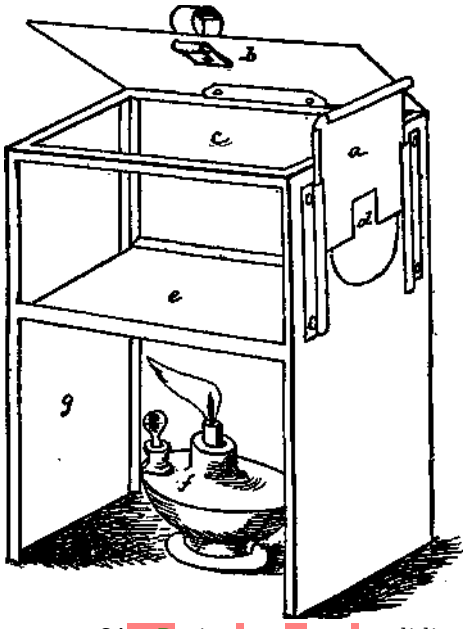

FIG. 64.—Drying-oven: *a*, sliding door; *b*, lid; *c*, body of oven with glass sides; *d*, opening for inserting inflating-tube; *e*, copper bottom; *f*, spirit-lamp; *g*, base (Riley).

" When the skins have been inflated they may be mounted readily by being placed upon wires wrapped with green silk, or upon annealed aluminium wire. The wires are bent and twisted together for a short distance and then made to diverge. The diverging ends are pressed together, a little shellac is placed upon their tips, and they are then inserted into the opening at the anal